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COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_ REPORT NO. \_\_\_\_\_

TOPIC \_\_\_\_\_

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EVALUATION \_\_\_\_\_ PLACE OBTAINED \_\_\_\_\_ 25X1

DATE OF CONTENT \_\_\_\_\_

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DATE OBTAINED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE PREPARED 21 May 1952

REFERENCES \_\_\_\_\_

PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS \_\_\_\_\_

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ the Soviet division hospital 25X1
- in Grimma (N 52/E 40) was located in the former Amtshauptmannschaft (district administration) building and in a former school. (1) The ranking medical officer was Colonel Arkov (fnu). Another colonel, who arrived from the U.S.S.R. a few weeks before 11 April, was attached to the installation as a political officer. Chief of the political section of the unit was Senior Lieutenant Smahin (fnu), a member of the Soviet counterintelligence service. Colonel Arkov's superior officer was a general (Med) in Dresden. 25X1

2. The hospital was organized into the following departments:

Department	Officers Assigned
Surgical	Lieutenant Colonel Hlukhou Major Litovshenko Major Tratsenko
Internal	Major Brachkovski Sergeant Nomot
Skin and Venereal Diseases	Captain Dilov
Pharmacy	Captain Havreluk Captain Makavenko
Receiving	Captain Velkov
Radiation	Senior Lieutenant Cuschen
X-Ray	Major Irshniyasou
Laboratory	Major Molado
Mess Officer	Lieutenant Ifimenko (2)

3. The hospital had about 90 beds. The ration strength of the installation

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was about 100 men inclusive of 20 medical and guard personnel. Former patients and soldiers of various troop units who were not yet fully fit for service worked as guards. Officers and EM of the cadre personnel wore red-bordered black epaulets. The officers wore medical insignia on their epaulets. [REDACTED]

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4. The patients, officers, NCOs and EM, at the installation came from the following military posts:

Dresden (N 52/F 29) (inclusive Klotzsche); Bischofswerden (N 52/A 50); Glauchau (N 51/K 35); Leisnig (N 52/K 69); Torgau (Muna) (N 52/E 64); Brandis (N 52/E 31); Koenigsbrueck (N 52/A 31); Chemnitz (N 51/E 66); Grimma; Weissen (N 52/F 09); Wurzen (N 52/E 42). [REDACTED]

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Air force soldiers, and soldiers, who wore black-bordered red epaulets and had allegedly come from the uranium ore mining district, were also treated at the hospital. Prior to 11 April 1952, 32 men wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia and black-bordered black epaulets with signal insignia, eight of the latter came from Dresden-Klotzsche, arrived at the installation to reinforce its cadre personnel.

5. Food at the hospital was inferior to that issued to troop units. Mainly kasha and borch were served. Sugar, flour, butter and cereals were drawn at the ration supply depot on Koenigsbruecker Strasse in Dresden. Bread and cabbage were picked up at the former Krietsch Works in Wurzen. Meat was drawn in Leipzig from supplies of the Soviet units located in Grimma.

6. The hospital was equipped with 3 trucks, 1 ambulance and 2 horse-drawn vehicles. In early April 1952, two of the horses were at the veterinary hospital on Koenigsbruecker Strasse in Dresden. Only officers were permitted to possess money with which to buy articles in the Soviet stores. The pay of the EM was sent to a saving account. The consumption of alcohol was prohibited. The German personnel had to sign an order binding them not to buy any articles for Soviet soldiers. None of the officers of the cadre personnel had been on leave for one year. Soldiers had to turn in their uniforms when they were admitted to the hospital. They retained only their pay books. Mail was not forwarded by their units. Only those patients, who had informed their next-of-kin [REDACTED] the hospital received letters. Each letter was examined by the political officer of the hospital. Only the Pravda and an army newspaper were available. The latter paper was not supposed to be read by Germans. The political officer warned of severe discipline if a German were found with the army paper. All the officers of the installation were taking German lessons. Many of them bought radio sets. A Soviet captain [REDACTED] frequently listened in to the RIAS broadcasting station.

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7. On 7 April 1952, the division commander, a major general, appeared at the installation and gave orders that the hospital was to be transferred to the Koenigsbrueck troop training grounds. The division commander arrived by sedan [REDACTED] accompanied by a field grade officer. On 8 April, an advance detachment of 2 officers, and 22 men left on two trucks for Schmorkau in order to prepare for the arrival of the hospital there. The hospital was scheduled to move on 16 April. Senior Lieutenant Cuschen remained in Grimma with those few patients who were unable to move. After its transfer to Schmorkau, the hospital was to be the main hospital of the Koenigsbrueck troop training grounds. Colonel Arkov was to be the chief medical officer. All the medical officers and other officers of the

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installation have been practicing pistol firing twice a week.

- 25X1 8. Ambulance [ ] and trucks [ ] belong to the hospital. During the period from 3 through 11 April, trucks  
25X1 [ ] delivered patients. [ ] 25X1

9. [ ]

Comments.

- 25X1 (1) [ ] the two buildings  
25X1 concerned are the Landratsamt, southeast of Koehler Strasse, and the  
Oberschule (a secondary school) west of Ernst Thaelmann Strasse. It  
was not known previously that the buildings were used for a hospital.  
(2) The officers' names are reported for the first time. It is believed  
that they were transmitted in a distorted form.  
25X1 (3) [ ] the officers wore the medical  
25X1 insignia on red-bordered black epaulets. [ ] was twice observed in  
Wernsdorf between Grimma and Oschatz in November 1948. The statement  
that [ ] belongs to the hospital in Grimma is believed to be correct.  
(4) From these data on the home stations of the patients at the hospital  
and the numbers of vehicles assigned to the installation, it is inferred  
that the hospital belongs to the First Gds Mecz Army rather than being  
a division hospital as is reported in paragraph 1.

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